

The London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

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Whitehall, December 30, 1776.

THIS Morning Captain Gardner, one of General Sir William Howe's Aid du Camps, arrived in His Majesty's Ship Tamar from New York, with the following Dispatches from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain.

New York, November 30, 1776.

MY LORD,

THE Service in which I have been employed since the Departure of Captain Balfour, with Advice of the Reduction of New York, would not allow of an earlier Time to send an Account to your Lordship of the Progress made from that Period.

The very strong Positions the Enemy had taken on this Island, and fortified with incredible Labour, determined me to get upon their principal Communication with Connecticut, with a View of forcing them to quit the strong Holds in the Neighbourhood of King's Bridge, and, if possible, to bring them to Action.

All previous Arrangements being made, the Army embarked on the 12th of October in Flat Boats and other Craft, and pressing through the dangerous Navigation of Hell Gate, in a very thick Fog, landed on Frogs Neck, near the Town of West Chester, about Nine in the Morning, the Carrysfort Frigate being placed to cover the Descent. The Presence of Lord Howe, the Activity of Commodore Hotham, most of the Captains of the Fleet, and of the Navy Officers in general, were infinitely conducive to the King's Service, in this difficult Movement; only one Artillery Boat was overlet, having Three Six-pounders on board, which were lost, and Three Men drowned.

Lieutenant-General Earl Percy remained with Two Brigades of British and One of the Hessians in the Lines near Haerlem, to cover New York.

The Army remained in this Situation until the Stores and Provisions could be brought up, and Three Battalions of Hessians drawn from Staten Island, which, together with some bad Weather intervening, occasioned a Delay of Five Days.

On the 18th several Corps re embarked in Flat Boats, and passing round Frogs Neck, landed on Pells Point at the Mouth of Hutchinson's River; after which the Main Body crossed the Mouth of that River to the same Place, advanced immediately, and laid that Night upon their Arms, with the Left upon a Creek opposite to East Chester, and the Right near to Rochelle.

On the March to this Ground, a Skirmish ensued with a small Party of the Enemy posted to defend a narrow Causeway, who were pursued for a Mile, when a considerable Body appearing in Front behind Stone Walls and in Woods, some Companies of Light Infantry, and a Part of the Chasseurs, were detached to dislodge them, which

they did effectually; Lieutenant Colonel Musgrave commanding the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, and Captain Evelyn of the 4th Regiment, were both wounded; the latter is since dead, and much to be regretted as a gallant Officer, but Lieutenant Colonel Musgrave is in a fair Way of Recovery; Three Soldiers were killed and Twenty wounded.

The Enemy's Loss upon this Occasion was a Lieutenant Colonel killed, a Major wounded, and about Ninety Men killed and wounded.

The Part of the 16th Light Dragoons that arrived with Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt on the 3d Instant, (one Transport being still missing) and the whole of the 17th Light Dragoons, joined the Army on the 20th.

On the 21st the Right and Center of the Army moved to a Position about two Miles to the Northward of Rochelle, on the Road to the White Plains, leaving Lieutenant-General Heister, with two Brigades of Hessians and one of British, to occupy the former Ground. Lieutenant Colonel Rogers, with his Corps of Rangers, was detached to take Possession of Mamaroneck, where the Carelessness of his Centries exposed him to a Surprise from a large Body of the Enemy, by which he lost a few Men killed or taken; nevertheless, by a spirited Exertion, he obliged them to retreat, leaving behind them some Prisoners, and several Killed and Wounded.

The 6th Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Agnew, was moved the 22d to sustain the Post of Mamaroneck. On the same Day Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, with the 2d Division of Hessians and Regiment of Waldeckers, having arrived the 18th at New York, landed at Rochelle, was ordered to remain there to cover the Disembarkation of the Stores and Provisions.

Upon the Movement of the Army to Frogs Neck, the Enemy detached a Corps to White Plains, and quitted their Position about King's Bridge with some Precipitation, leaving 2000 Men for the Defence of Fort Washington, extending their Force behind the Brunx, from Valentine's Hill to White Plains, in detached Camps, every where entrenched: Their Left by this Means covering an upper Communication with Connecticut, as well as the Road along the North River, it was judged expedient to move to White Plains, and endeavour to bring them to an Action.

Lieutenant-General Heister, with his Corps, having Orders to join on the March, the Army moved in two Columns on the 25th, and took a Position with the Brunx in Front, the Right of the Line being at the Distance of four Miles from the White Plains; upon which the Rebels immediately quitted their detached Camps between King's Bridge and White Plains, assembling their whole Force at the latter Place, behind Entrenchments that had been thrown up by the advanced Corps.



The Army marched by the Right in Two Columns towards White Plains early on the 28th. Lieutenant-General Clinton leading the Right, and Lieutenant-General Heister the Left Column.

Before Noon all the Enemy's advanced Parties were drove back to their Works by the Light Infantry and Chasseurs, and the Army formed with the Right upon the Road from Mamaroneck to the White Plains, about a Mile from the Centre of their Lines; and the Left to the Brunx, near the same Distance from the Right Flank of their Entrenchments.

A Corps of the Enemy was formed on a commanding Ground, separated from the Right Flank of their Entrenchments by the Brunx, which also, by changing its Course nearly at Right Angles, separated this Corps in Front from the Left of the King's Army.

Colonel Ralile, who commanded a Brigade of Hessians on the Left, observing this Position of the Enemy, and seeing a Height on the other Side of the Brunx unoccupied by them, from whence their Flank might be galled, took Possession of it with great Alacrity, to the Approbation of Lieutenant-General Heister, who was acquainted with this Movement by Sir William Erskine.

Upon viewing the Situation, Orders were given for a Battalion of Hessians to pass the Brunx and attack this detached Corps, supported by the Second Brigade of British, under the Command of Brigadier-General Leslie, and the Hessian Grenadiers sent from the Right commanded by Colonel Donop; giving Directions at the same Time for Colonel Ralile to charge the Enemy's Flank as the Hessian Battalion advanced to them in Front; but there being some Difficulty in passing the Brunx, the 28th and 35th Regiments, who were the first to support, passed it in a Place most practicable, and formed on the opposite Side, though under the Enemy's Fire, with the greatest Steadiness; ascended the steep Hill in Defiance to all Opposition, and pushing on the Enemy, routed, and drove them back from their Works.

These two Battalions were closely supported by the 5th and 49th Regiments, who shewed the same Zeal to distinguish themselves; the Hessian Grenadiers also coming up, and passing the Brunx, ascended the Height with the greatest Alacrity and in the best Order.

This material Post being gained, the Hessian Grenadiers were ordered forward upon the Heights within Cannon Shot of the Entrenchments, the Brunx from its winding Course being still between them and the Enemy's Right Flank; the 2d Brigade of British formed in the Rear of the Hessian Grenadiers, and the two Brigades of Hessians on the Left of the 2d Brigade, with their Left upon the Road leading from Terry Town to White Plains.

The Right and Centre of the Army did not remove from their Ground. In this Position the Troops lay upon their Arms that Night, and with very little Alteration encamped next Day.

The Officers and Men of the British and Hessian Artillery deserve much Commendation for their active Services on this Occasion.

The Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners taken from the Enemy, during the Course of this Day, is said to be not less than 250.

The Loss of His Majesty's Troops and Allies was small, as your Lordship will observe by the general Return, considering the Strength of the Ground from whence the Enemy was forced; though the Loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Carr of the 35th Regiment, who died the next Day of his Wounds, is much to be lamented.

The Enemy drew back their Encampment on the Night of the 28th; and, observing their Lines

next Morning much strengthened by additional Works, the designed Attack upon them was deferred; and the 4th Brigade, left with Lord Percy, with two Battalions of the Sixth Brigade, were ordered to join the Army.

These Battalions having joined on the 30th in the Afternoon, a Disposition was made for the Attack next Day; but the Night and Morning proving very wet, it was postponed: In the mean Time the Rebels, having Intelligence by a Deserter of their Danger, most prudently evacuated their Camp in the Night of the 1st of November, after setting Fire to all the Houses in and near their Lines, most of which were consumed, and retired with their main Force towards North Castle, leaving a strong Rear Guard upon the Heights and in the Woods, for one Mile back from their Entrenchments, the Possession of which was immediately taken, and the Hessian Grenadiers remained upon the Ground.

All these Motions plainly indicating the Enemy's Design to avoid coming to Action, I did not think the driving their Rear Guard further back an Object of the least Consequence.

Lieutenant General Knyphausen being ordered, on the 28th of October, to leave the Regiment of Waldeck at Rochelle, and to move with the six Battalions of Hessians of his Corps towards Kingsbridge, took Post at Miles Square and Valentine's-hill, and on the 2d of November encamped on the Island of New York near to Kingsbridge; the Enemy quitting the Heights of Fordham upon his Approach, retired to Fort Washington.

The Army was ordered, on the 3d, to provide three Days Forage; and the next Day Major General Grant marched with the 4th Brigade to Miles-square and Valentine's-hill, the 6th Brigade to a Bridge over the Brunx in West Chester near De Lancey's Mills; and the Waldeck Regiment took Post at another three Miles above the former, on the same River.

On the 6th the Army encamped at Dobbs's Ferry upon the North River.

When this Movement was made, the Rebels came down from their strong Holds, burning what they had not before destroyed at White Plains, and distressing the Inhabitants by small Parties, in a most wanton Degree.

The Park of Artillery moved to Kingsbridge on the 7th, under a strong Escort, with a Detachment of Chasseurs, to join Lieutenant General Knyphausen.

Two Battalions of Light Infantry, and the Remainder of the Chasseurs, with 4 Field Pieces, took Post next Day on the Communication to Kingsbridge.

On the 10th a Brigade of Hessians was sent as a Reinforcement to Lieutenant General Knyphausen.

On the 12th the Army marched in Two Columns towards King's Bridge, and encamped the Day following upon the Heights of Fordham, forming a Line with the Right to the Brunx upon the West Chester Road, and the Left to the North River.

During the Continuance of the Army at Dobbs's Ferry, the Enemy sent a large Detachment over the North River by King's Ferry to Jersey, and were employed in entrenching at Croton-Bridge and White Plains, and building Barracks at those Places, and at Pecks Hill near the Foot of the Highlands, for their Winter Habitations.

Lieutenant General Knyphausen had for some Days established his Post on the York Side of King's Bridge within Canon Shot of Fort Washington, which was covered by very strong Ground and exceeding difficult of Access; but the Importance of this Post, which, with Fort Lee on the opposite Shore of Jersey, kept the Enemy in Command

mand of the Navigation of the North River, while it barred the Communication with York by Land, made the Possession of it absolutely necessary. Preparations were therefore made for a general Attack, and Thirty Flat Boats under the Direction of Captains Wilkinson and Molloy passed up the North River on the Night of the 14th, undiscovered by the Enemy.

Every Thing being prepared, and the Attack fixed for the Morning of the 16th, Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, Adjutant General, was sent the 15th to summon the Commanding Officer to surrender, and to warn him of the Consequences that must attend a general Attack; to which he replied, he would defend himself to the last Extremity.

Four Attacks were determined upon; the first, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, against the Enemy's Left on the Side of King's Bridge, in two Columns, formed by Detachments from the Hessians of his Corps, the Brigade of Raille and Regiment of Waldeck.

The 2d, by the 1st and 2d Battalions of Light Infantry, and two Battalions of Guards, under the Command of Brigadier-General Mathew, to land by Haerlem Creek upon the Enemy's Right from Thirty Flat Boats; which Attack was to be supported by the 1st and 2d Grenadiers and 33d Regiment, under the Command of Lord Cornwallis. The 3d Attack intended as a Feint by the 42d Regiment, to be embarked in Batteaux in a Creek opposite to Colonel Morris's House, and upon the Left of the Enemy's Lines towards New York. The 4th by Lord Percy, with the Corps under his Command, on York Island, to assault the Right Flank of the Enemy's Entrenchments on that Side.

The Field Artillery and Batteries being properly disposed for the three Attacks on the Side of King's Bridge and Haerlem Creek, Lieutenant General Knyphausen moved forward about Noon; but having a very thick Wood to pass, in which the Enemy was very advantageously posted, it was some Time before he could penetrate; from which Difficulties his Corps was for a considerable Time exposed to the Fire of Three Pieces of Cannon. As soon as this Attack began the Light Infantry moved, and landed under a Brisk Fire, before and after they had quitted the Boats, from a Party of the Rebels posted behind Rocks and Trees; however, by getting up a very steep uneven Mountain with their usual Activity, they soon dispersed the Enemy. The Guards, followed by the Grenadiers and 33d, landed without any Loss.

Intelligence in the mean Time being received that Lord Percy had carried an advanced Work, Orders were sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling, commanding the 42d Regiment, to endeavour to land, and for two Battalions of the 2d Brigade to support him. Upon which he immediately advanced in his Boats through a heavy Fire with great Perseverance; and forcing his Way up a steep Height, which was well defended by a Body of the Rebels, he gained the Summit, took 170 Prisoners; and, penetrating across the Island, facilitated Lord Percy's Success against the Enemy's Lines opposed to him, which his Lordship passed.

Colonel Raille, who led the Right Column of Lieutenant General Knyphausen's Attack, having, after a considerable Opposition, forced the Enemy from their strong Holds, pushed forward to their advanced Works, and lodged his Column within one hundred Yards of the Fort, from whence he summoned them to surrender, upon which they readily desired to treat.

Lieutenant General Knyphausen's Column having

more Impediments to encounter in passing thro' the Wood, could not join the Right Column until they had got up to the Fort. The Enemy, upon his Appearance, surrendered Prisoners of War, to the Number of two Thousand seven Hundred, including Officers; besides the Prisoners made by the 42d Regiment.

The Enemy had three Officers and fifty Men killed, and six Officers and ninety Men wounded, in the different Attacks.

Fort Lee being the next Object for the intire command of the North River, and a ready Road to penetrate into Jersey; an Addition of Boats, under the Command of Captain Phipps, was sent by the Admiral to Kingsbridge; in the Night of the 17th, without being discovered by the Enemy. The first Division, for Embarkation, landed next Day at eight o'Clock in the Morning, about seven Miles above the Fort, while the second Division marched up the East Side of the River, by which Movement the whole Corps, as per Margin,* were landed, with their Cannon by Ten o'Clock, under the Command of Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis. The Seamen distinguished themselves remarkably upon this Occasion, by their Readiness to drag the Cannon up a rocky narrow Road, for near Half a Mile, to the Top of a Precipice, which bounds the Shore for some Miles on the West Side.

Lord Cornwallis immediately began his March, and had not the Enemy, at Fort Lee, been apprized of his moving towards them, by a Countryman, after he had proceeded some Distance, he would have surrounded two Thousand Men at the Fort, who escaped in the utmost Confusion, leaving all their Artillery, and a large Quantity of Stores and Provisions; their Tents standing, and Kettle upon the Fire.

His Lordship encamped that Night near the Fort, making Use of the Enemy's Tents.

The next Day Major General Vaughan, with the Light Infantry and British Grenadiers, was detached to the New Bridge, upon Hackinsack River, and a Detachment of the 16th Dragoons, under the Command of Colonel Harcourt, was sent over to Fort Lee. This Detachment with some Companies of Light Infantry, scoured the Country on the 22d, as far as Pifaick River, and found the Enemy had abandoned all the intermediate Country, their advanced Guard being at Aquakinunc.

On the 24th, the 2d and 4th Brigades of British, and 1 Battalion of the 7th Regiment, joined his Lordship, who, leaving the 2d Brigade at Fort Lee, advanced with the main Body on the 25th, to the New Bridge. On the Enemy retiring from Newark, as his Lordship approached, he took Possession of that Place on the 28th, and is now following them, retreating towards Brunswick.

I cannot too highly acknowledge the active Services of Lieutenant General Clinton on every Occasion; the Support I have at all Times received from the other General Officers, and the zealous Ardor of all Ranks whatsoever, during the Course of this Campaign.

The Hessian Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant Generals Heister and Knyphausen, have also exhibited every good Disposition to promote His Majesty's Interests, and justly merit my Acknowledgement of their Services.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

W. HOWE.

* 1st and 2d Battalions of Light Infantry; 2 Companies of Chasseurs; 2 Battalions of British, and 2 ditto of Hessian Grenadiers; 2 Battalions of Guards; 33d and 42d Regiments.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain. Dated New York, December 3, 1776.

I Have the Honour to inclose to your Lordship a Return of Ordnance and Stores taken from the Enemy since the Landing of His Majesty's Troops at Frog's Neck in West Chester County, from the 12th of October to the 20th of November. Those in the Commissary and Quarter-master General's Branches are also very considerable; but as it has not been in their Power hitherto to ascertain them, the Reports must therefore be deferred to the next Opportunity. I also inclose a Return of Prisoners taken during the Campaign.

Return of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, killed, wounded, and missing, belonging to the Army under the Command of his Excellency The Honorable General Howe, in several Actions, &c. with the Rebels, from the 17th of September, to the 16th of November, 1776, inclusive, specifying the different Periods, and the Corps the Casualties have happened in. Head Quarters New York, 1st December, 1776.

In the Action at Pelham Manor, on the 18th of October, and in previous Skirmishes, from the 17th of September inclusive.

BRITISH.

17th Regiment of Light Dragoons. 1 Drummer missing.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry. 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer or Trumpeter, 23 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

2d ditto. 1 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

2d ditto Grenadiers. 2 Rank and File wounded.

4th Regiment. 1 Rank and File missing.

27th ditto. 1 Rank and File wounded.

28th ditto. 1 Rank and File wounded.

38th ditto. 1 Rank and File wounded.

55th ditto. 1 Rank and File wounded.

57th ditto. 1 Rank and File wounded.

7th ditto. 5 Rank and File killed; 7 Rank and File wounded.

Royal Artillery. 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed.

Total. 2 Serjeants, 11 Rank and File, killed. 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer or Trumpeter, 40 Rank and File, wounded. 1 Drummer, 3 Rank and File, missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded, &c.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry. Captain Evelyn, of the 4th Regiment, mortally wounded, and since dead; Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave, of the 40th Regiment, wounded; Lieutenant Archibald Rutherford, of the 22d Regiment, wounded.

N. B. The Serjeant and 3 Rank and File of the Royal Artillery, returned killed, were drowned in East River by the Oversetting of a Boat the 12th of October.

In the Action the 28th of October, in passing the Bronx River, and in previous Skirmishes, from the 19th of October inclusive.

BRITISH.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons. 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, 1 Horse wounded. 1 Rank and File missing.

17th ditto. 1 Rank and File, 5 Horses killed.

Subaltern, 4 Rank and File, 3 Horses wounded.

Brigade of Guards. 1 Rank and File killed. 12 Rank and File missing.

3d Battalion of Light Infantry. 1 Rank and File killed. 1 Subaltern, 3 Rank and File wounded.

5th Regiment. 1 Rank and File killed. 1 Field Officer, 1 Rank and File wounded.

10th ditto. 1 Rank and File killed. 1 Rank and File wounded.

28th ditto. 1 Captain, 8 Rank and File killed. 1 Subaltern, 4 Serjeants, 53 Rank and File wounded.

35th ditto. 1 Field Officer, 1 Subaltern, 15 Rank and File killed. 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 6 Serjeants, 31 Rank and File wounded. 2 Rank and File missing.

37th ditto. 3 Rank and File killed. 2 Rank and File wounded.

45th ditto. 1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File missing.

49th ditto. 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File killed. 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 17 Rank and File wounded.

71st ditto. 2 Rank and File missing.

New York Company. 1 Rank and File wounded.

Queen's Rangers. 20 Rank and File killed. 1 Subaltern, 8 Rank and File wounded. 28 Rank and File missing.

Royal Artillery. 1 Rank and File killed. 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File wounded.

Total. 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 57 Rank and File, 5 Horses killed. 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 14 Serjeants, 123 Rank and File, 4 Horses wounded. 1 Drummer, 36 Rank and File missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

17th Regiment of Light Dragoons. Lieutenant Loftus, wounded.

5th Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Walcott, wounded.

28th ditto. Captain Deering, killed. Lieutenant Taylor, wounded.

35th ditto. Lieutenant Colonel Carr, Ensign Eagle, killed. Captain Fitzgerald, Captain Lieutenant Massey, Lieutenant Banks, wounded.

49th ditto. Captain Lieutenant Gore, Lieutenant Jocelyn, killed. Lieutenant Roberts, wounded.

3d Battalion of Light Infantry. Lieutenant Saurine, of the 46th Regiment, wounded.

HESSIAN Corps, &c.

Chasseurs. 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Subaltern, 9 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

Grenadier Battalion of Linfing. 1 Captain, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

Grenadier Battalion of Block. 1 Rank and File wounded.

Hereditary Prince's. 2 Rank and File wounded.

Losberg's. 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 39 Rank and File wounded.

Kniphausen. 2 Rank and File wounded.

Rail's. 2 Rank and File, 1 Horse, killed; 1 Subaltern, 3 Rank and File wounded.

Trumback's. 8 Rank and File missing.

Artillery. 1 Rank and File wounded.

3d Regiment of Waldeck. 13 Rank and File missing.

Total. 12 Rank and File, 1 Horse, killed. 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 59 Rank and File wounded; 23 Rank and File missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded, &c.

Chasseurs. Lieutenant de Rau wounded.

Grenadier Battalion of Linfing. Captain de Westphalen wounded.

Regiment of Rail. Lieutenant Muhlhausen wounded.

N. B. The 8 Rank and File of the Hessian Regiment of Trumback, returned missing, were taken Prisoners in Staten Land, the 15th of October.

In the Attack of the 16th of November, when the Rebel Lines and Redoubts near Fort Washington were stormed, and that Fort surrendered, &c. with other Casualties since the 29th of October, and preceding the 16th of November.

BRITISH.

17th Regiment of Dragoons. 1 Rank and File wounded.
2d Battalion of Light Infantry. 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 7 Rank and File wounded.
4th Regiment. 1 Rank and File missing.
10th ditto. 1 Captain, 3 Rank and File, killed; 5 Rank and File wounded.
15th ditto. 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
23d ditto. 1 Serjeant wounded.
27th ditto. 3 Rank and File missing.
28th ditto. 1 Rank and File wounded.
38th ditto. 6 Rank and File wounded.
42d ditto. 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed; 3 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 66 Rank and File, wounded.
52d ditto. 1 Rank and File missing; 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, wounded.
71st ditto. 1 Rank and File wounded, 1 Serjeant missing.
New York Company. 1 Rank and File missing.
Royal Artillery. 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
Total. 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 17 Rank and File, killed; 4 Subalterns, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 89 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

10th Regiment. Captain M'Intosh killed.
42d ditto. Lieutenant Alexander Grant, Lieutenant Patrick Graham, Lieutenant Norman M'Leod, wounded.
52d ditto. Lieutenant Collier wounded.

HESSIAN CORPS, &c

Chasseurs. 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Subaltern, 5 Rank and File, wounded.
Grenadier Battalion of Kohler. 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 33 Rank and File, wounded.
Regiment du Corps. 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
Hereditary Prince's. 2 Rank and File wounded.
Wutginaw. 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File, killed; 2 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 59 Rank and File, wounded.
Dittforth. 2 Rank and File, wounded.
Donop. 1 Rank and File wounded.
Lesberg. 5 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 17 Rank and File, wounded.
Kniphausen. 1 Captain, 6 Rank and File, killed; 2 Field Officers, 1 Subaltern, 5 Serjeants, 58 Rank and File, wounded.
Stein. 1 Subaltern, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.
Rall. 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
Wesembach. 4 Rank and File wounded.
Huyn. 1 Subaltern, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 4 Serjeants, 21 Rank and File, wounded.
Eunon. 2 Rank and File killed; 3 Serjeants, 23 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Regiment of Waldeck. 6 Rank and File killed; 16 Rank and File, wounded.

Total. 2 Captains, 3 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 51 Rank and File, killed; 2 Field Officers, 1 Captain, 6 Subalterns, 17 Serjeants, 246 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Grenadier Battalion of Kohler. Captain Hefsemuller wounded.
Wutginaw's Regiment. Captain Medern, Lieutenant Lowensfeld, killed; Lieutenant de Lendaw, Ensign de Ende, wounded.
Lesberg's Regiment. Lieutenant de Wurmb wounded.
Kniphausen's Regiment. Captain Barkhausen killed; Lieutenant-Colonel de Borcke, Major de Dichow, Lieutenant Brude, wounded.
Stein's Regiment. Lieutenant Schwein killed.
Regiment of Rall. Captain Walter killed; Lieutenant Kunen, Ensign Werneck, wounded.
Huyn's Regiment. Lieutenant Justy killed; Ensign Wend wounded.

Return of Prisoners taken during the Campaign, 1776.

August 27, Long Island.

Commissioned Officers. Three Generals, 3 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 18 Captains, 43 Lieutenants, 11 Ensigns.
Staff. 1 Adjutant, 3 Surgeons, 2 Volunteers.
Privates, 1006; — including 9 wounded Officers and 56 wounded Privates.

September 15, 16, Island of New York.

Commissioned Officers. 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 4 Captains, 7 Lieutenants.
Privates, 354.

October 12, White Plains.

Commissioned Officers. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants.
Staff. 1 Quarter-Master.
Privates, 35.

November 16, Fort Washington.

Commissioned Officers. 4 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 46 Captains, 107 Lieutenants, 31 Ensigns.
Staff. 1 Chaplain, 2 Adjutants, 2 Quarter-Masters, 5 Surgeons, 2 Commissaries, 1 Engineer, 1 Waggon-Master.
Privates, 2607.

November 20, Fort Mifflin.

Commissioned Officers. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign.
Staff. 1 Quarter-Master, 3 Surgeons.
Privates, 99.

T O T A L.

Commissioned Officers. 3 Generals, 8 Colonels, 10 Lieutenant-Colonels, 11 Majors, 69 Captains, 160 Lieutenants, 43 Ensigns.
Staff. 1 Chaplain, 3 Adjutants, 4 Quarter-Masters, 11 Surgeons, 2 Commissaries, 1 Engineer, 1 Waggon-Master, 2 Volunteers.
Privates, 4101.

Officers	—	—	—	304
Staff	—	—	—	25
Privates	—	—	—	4101
				—
Total				4430

(Signed) Jos. Loring, Commissary of Prisoners.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken by His Majesty's Troops in the Redoubts and Lines of the Enemy, from their landing at Frog-Neck, West-Chester County, from the 12th of October to the 20th of November, 1776.

At Fort Washington, now Fort Kniphausen, and Batteries depending. *Iron Ordnance:* 4 Thirty-two Pounders, 2 Eighteen ditto, 7 Twelve ditto, 5 Nine ditto, 15 Six ditto, 8 Three ditto. 2 Five-and-Half-Inch *Brass Howitzers*.

Fort Independence. *Iron Ordnance:* 12 Four Pounders.

Fort Valentine. *Iron Ordnance:* 4 Twelve Pound-10 Nine ditto, 10 Six ditto, 37 Four ditto.

Fort Lee, the Rock, Redoubt and Batteries, in the Jerseys. *Iron Ordnance:* 5 Thirty-two Pounders, 3 Twenty-four ditto, 2 Six ditto, 2 Three ditto. 1 Thirteen-Inch *Brass Mortar*, 1 Ten-Inch ditto. 2 Thirteen-Inch *Iron Mortars*, 1 Ten-Inch ditto, 1 Eight-Inch ditto.

On the Road leading to Hackinsack in the Jerseys. *Iron Ordnance:* 2 Twenty four Pounders, 2 Eighteen ditto, 4 Twelve ditto, mounted on Travelling Carriages; 4 Six-Pounders.

Total. Iron Ordnance: 9 Thirty-two Pounders, 5 Twenty-four Pounders, 4 Eighteen Pounders, 15 Twelve Pounders, 15 Nine Pounders, 31 Six Pounders, 49 Four Pounders, 10 Three Pounders. 2 Five-and-Half-Inch *Brass Howitzers*. 1 Thirteen-Inch *Brass Mortar*, 1 Ten-Inch ditto. 2 Thirteen Inch *Iron Mortars*, 1 Ten-Inch ditto, 1 Eight-Inch ditto.

S H O T.

Round, loose. 1087 Thirty-two Pounders, 272 Eighteen Pounders, 2637 Twelve Pounders, 300 Six Pounders, 760 Six Pounders, 870 Three Pounders.

Cafe. 30 Thirty-two Pounders, 40 Eighteen Pounders, 340 Twelve Pounders, 290 Nine Pounders, 74 Six Pounders, 39 Three Pounders. 1159 *Double-headed of Sorts*, 42 *Boxes for Grape*.

S H E L L S.

156 Thirteen-Inch, 311 Ten-Inch, 1140 Eight-Inch, 1170 Five-and-Half-Inch, 1200 Four-Two-Fifths-Inch.

Powder, Barrels	—	—	—	15
Musquets of Sorts	—	—	—	2800
Musquet Cartridges	—	—	near	400000
Iron,	—	Tons	{ Bar	20
			{ Rod	5
Intrenching Tools of Sorts	—	—	—	500
Armourers Tools, Sets	—	—	—	6
Hand Barrows	—	—	—	200
Gyn, complete	—	—	—	1
Sling Carts	—	—	—	2
Iron Fraize, of 400 Weight	{			200
each, supposed to be intended				
to stop the Navigation of				
Hudson's River	—	—	—	

A large Quantity of other Species of Stores not at present ascertained.

(Signed) *Sam. Cleaveland*, B. Gen. Royal Artillery.

Admiralty Office, December 30, 1776.

CAPTAIN Mason, of His Majesty's Sloop the Tamar, arrived Yesterday at Dartmouth, and came to Town this Morning with Dispatches

from Lord Viscount Howe, of which the following is a Copy.

Eagle, off New York, November 23, 1776.

S I R,

THE General thinking fit to move with a large Part of the Army to the Right of the Rebel Forces, who were preparing to establish themselves for the Winter on the Heights above King's-bridge, as well as on the North Part of York Island, the Embarkation of the Troops in the flat Boats and small Vessels provided, was made from Kep's Bay, in the Night of the 11th of last Month, under the Direction of Commodore Hotham, with the Captains of the Ships from which the Boats were manned, as in the former Instances; and the Troops were landed in the Morning on the Peninsula of Frogs Neck, in the Sound, about Ten Miles Eastward from New York, without Opposition.

A thick Fog prevailing when the Boats entered the dangerous Passage through Hell Gate, every ill Consequence was to be apprehended; but it fortunately happened, that no other Injury was sustained besides the oversetting of an Artillery Boat, by which Accident Two Field Pieces and Three Men were lost.

It had been some Time before resolved, in order to prevent the Enemy from receiving Supplies by the North River, to send a Detachment of Ships above their Works at Jefferys Hook on York Island and the opposite Shore of Jersey, between which they had been lately making fresh Attempts to block the Channel. Captain Parker in the Phoenix was again chosen for this Service, with the Roebuck and Tartar. The Wind did not permit the Ships to pass the Enemy's Works until the 9th. By the Accounts I have a few Days since received from Captain Parker, I find the Ships had suffered much in their Masts and Rigging; the Loss of Men, as in the inclosed Return, was less considerable. Of Four of the Enemies Gallies chased from their Stations behind the Lines of sunken Frames and Vessels placed to obstruct the Passage of the River, Two were taken; one mounting a Thirty-two Pounder with Swivels, the other 2 Nine Pounders and 2 Four Pounders. The Two remaining Gallies, with some small Vessels, being favoured by the Tide and Weather, escaped the Ships in Shoal Water, where they had sufficient Protection from the Shore, which was in the Enemy's Possession.

The General judging it necessary to make a second Movement with the Troops he conducted further to the Eastward of Frogs Neck, the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, and other Corps of the first Embarkation, were again taken into the flat-bottomed Boats, and landed the 18th on Pells Neck, separated from Frogs Neck by Hutchinson's River. The rest of the Army, which had only that narrow Stream to pass, were conveyed over with the Artillery and Baggage a few Hours after. And the Second Division of the Hessians, that came under Convoy of the Diamond the 19th, were carried up in the flat Boats, and landed the 23d on Myers Neck, the Post of Communication with the Fleet last established nearer to New Rochelle.

This Position of the Army requiring further Provision to be made for keeping the Intercourse open by Water with York Island, the Rose and Senegal were added to the Frigates and small-armed Vessels before stationed in the Sound for that Purpose.

It is incumbent on me to represent to your Lordships on this Occasion, and I cannot too pointedly express, the unabating Perseverance and Alacrity with which the several Classes of Officers and Seamen of the Ships of War and Transports have supported a long Attendance and unusual Degree of Fatigue consequent of these different Movements of the Army. Captain Phipps, and the Detachment of Seamen under his Command, who were further appointed to assist in the Service of the Artillery upon an Emergency, have acquired much Credit by their spirited Conduct on that Duty.

The Enemy, retreating on every Occasion as the Army advanced, were forced from the White Plains, (where they seemed prepared to make some Stand) into the North Castle District, and have finally retired, with the greatest Part of their Forces, behind the Cooton River, whereby the Communication was open from York Island with the Continent, by Kingsbridge.

On the 16th Instant the General directed an Attack to be made on their Lines adjacent to Fort Washington, a regular Work constructed upon the high Grounds above Jeffery's Hook. It was appointed to be carried on from the Side of New York, off Kingsbridge, and two separate Embarkations from the Continent, across the East River. Thirty Flat Boats were ordered up to Kingsbridge by the North River the Night of the 14th, under the Direction of Captain Wilkinson, (who has distinguished himself very much in the different Parts of this and the subsequent Operation) assisted by Captain Molloy. The Batteaux, mostly manned from Transports, were commanded by Lieutenant Botham of the Brune, Lieutenant Loggie of the Mercury, and the Agent Lieutenant Henry.

The Troops embarked in the Boats, had a considerable Fire to sustain from the Enemy, in their Passage across the East River, and at their landing; but having surmounted every Obstacle under the farther Disadvantage of a very steep Ascent, to gain the Flank of the Enemy's Lines, and the other Attacks succeeding at the same Time, the Fort was completely invested in the Evening. The Rebels, in Number about two Thousand seven Hundred, were thereupon induced to surrender Prisoners of War, and several Pieces of Cannon, with a considerable Proportion of Military Stores were taken in the Fort, and Out-Works.

Captain Wilkinson's Presence, being deemed most material, with the Flat Boats; the Pearl was left under the Direction of the First Lieutenant Scot, to be placed for covering the March of the Hessian Troops, and to flank the Enemy's Lines on the Side of the North River, in which Service his Behaviour was much approved. The same Commendation is due to the Officers and Seamen in the Boats; only one of the last was killed, and five wounded. The loss of Men, at the Landing, having happened chiefly amongst the Troops.

Twenty more Flat Boats, which were sent up the North River, under Captain Phipps, passed the Enemy's Forts undiscovered in the Night of the 18th; and a Detachment from the Army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, being landed on the Jersey Shore the 20th in the Morning, above the Enemy's Redoubts, opposite to Jeffery's Hook, and unperceived by the Rebels for some Time, they soon became possessed of the Redoubts without loss. Some few of the Enemy were killed, and about Seventy taken, with many Pieces of Artillery, and a large Quantity of Ammunition and Stores.

The sudden Effect of these two unexpected At-

tacks seems to have made great Impression upon them.

In my Report to their Lordships upon these several Transactions, particular Notice is due to the Ability testified in the Direction and Conduct of many difficult and very fatiguing Services which Capt. Fergusone, of the Brune, was charged with preparatory to and in the Progress of the various Movements of the Army, from the Time of the first Descent on York Island to this Period. Lieutenant Botham, of the same Ship, and the Agents, Lieutenants Knowles and Henry (the last more especially) having had a considerable Share in the Arrangement as well as Execution of such Services, are likewise intitled to a particular Distinction on this Occasion; and the unwearied Spirit of the Seamen from the Transports as well as Ships of War in dragging the Artillery up the difficult Heights for sustaining the Infantry on their Landings, can never be exceeded.

I have thought it necessary, for the speedy Conveyance of the General's Dispatches on the present Occasion, to appoint the Tamar for that Purpose, having had the Sloop cleaned and refitted here for her Passage to Europe, in the best Manner that the Materials to be provided in our present Circumstances would permit. Captain Mason is directed to the Port he can first most conveniently gain in England; and to wait to receive their Lordships Commands for his further Proceedings.

Return of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships passing the Batteries the 9th of October, 1776.

Phoenix. 1 Midshipman, 2 Seamen, 1 Servant, killed; 1 Boatswain, 1 Carpenter, 8 Seamen, 1 Servant, 1 Negro Man, 1 Private Marine, wounded.

Roebuck. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Midshipman, 2 Seamen, killed; 1 Midshipman, 2 Seamen, 1 Corporal of Marines, wounded.

Tartar. 1 Midshipman killed; 1 Lieutenant of Marines wounded.

Total. 9 killed; 18 wounded.

H. Parker.

By another Letter received from Lord Howe, dated the 27th of last Month, it appears, That on the 20th the Solebay had returned with the 6th Regiment from St. Vincents, and the Mermaid arrived the 22d with the Convoy of Victuallers and other Transports which Captain Hawkes had in Charge to conduct to New York, the Aurora and Newmarket Victuallers excepted, having parted from them on the 13th in a hard Gale of Wind. His Lordship adds, that several Captures had been made by His Majesty's Frigates cruising from Boston eastward; but that he had not received the Particulars, but daily expected them.

Admiralty Office, December 30, 1776.

BY Letters received from Vice Admiral Young, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships at the Leeward Islands, dated the 30th of September, and from Vice Admiral Gayton, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships at Jamaica, dated the 4th of November last, it appears, that the Cruizers of the former had taken 12 Vessels belonging to His Majesty's Rebellious Colonies since the 24th of July, and that the Cruizers of the latter had, since the 8th of October, taken 8 Vessels belonging to the said Colonies, making in the Whole 56 Vessels taken by the Cruizers from Jamaica.